

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

BLOCKADE OF THE TONQUINESE COAST.

The following is a translation of Admiral Courbet's despatch, announcing the establishment of the blockade along the coast of Tonquin.

The Undersigned, Rear-Admiral Courbet, commanding the French Naval Forces on the coast of Tonquin—

I. Viz.—of the war existing between France and the Kingdom of Annam, and by virtue of the powers conferred on me, I hereby declare that after the 17th day of August, 1883, the ports, entrances, rivers, bars, creeks, harbours, &c., &c., comprised within the coast of Tonquin between the Isle of Hon-me (or Hon-gai) and Pak-long (or Pak-loong) will be held in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces under my command, and that vessels under a friendly or neutral flag will be detained three days for the purpose of searching their cargoes and clearing them through the blockade. Measures will be taken against any vessel which may attempt to break through the said blockade, in accordance with international law and the treaties in force between the neutral Powers.

Given on board the French ironclad *Bayard*, before Chuan-on this—day of August, 1883.

(Signed) COURBET.

Resident at Haiphong.

28th August, 1883.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Capt. W. B. Scobury, with the American mail of the 4th ult., arrived in harbour this afternoon. We take the subjoined items of telegraphic intelligence from our San Francisco exchanges—

ALEXANDRIA, July 28th.

At Cairo yesterday, there were 277 deaths from cholera. Among the number were three British soldiers. At Chubin 105 deaths, Mehalia 52, Tantahus 78 and Ismailia 3, including one British soldier.

CAIRO, July 29th.

There is a rapid decrease in the number of deaths from cholera in the Boulaq quarters in this city since yesterday. One thousand one hundred inhabitants were removed to Bahama.

NAPLES, July 30th.

Professor Palmer, Director of the Observatory at Mount Vesuvius, states that the disaster on the Island of Ischia on Saturday night was not due to an earthquake, but to the subsidence of the ground.

The scenes here occasioned by the accident are heart-rending. The hospitals are crowded, with the wounded survivors and the dead-houses are filled with the bodies of the victims.

The bodies of several Neapolitan ladies have been recovered from the ruins.

Five houses only remain standing.

Cries for help can be heard coming from the ruins. Sappers are hard at work endeavoring to rescue the persons still alive.

Boats from the Island filled with dead bodies are arriving here constantly. Many women and children are among the victims.

Fifty wooden boats will be built immediately for the accommodation of the survivors.

The municipal authorities of Naples are sending relief to the Island and doing all in their power to alleviate the distress of the people.

Most of the corpses recovered are so discolored by dirt that only after having been washed, are the features recognizable.

All the members of the police force were killed.

A boat has arrived at Naples containing the bodies of twenty-four infants.

Five persons were taken from the ruins alive.

Last evening 800 troops started for the scene of the disaster.

Sixty say that 27 persons were entombed in a room in the Hotel Piccola Sennella.

Count Serardi, after three hours' exhausting labor, rescued 11 persons, but failed to accomplish the principal object of his efforts, the saving of his sister.

The play at the theatre on Saturday night was a burlesque, which opened with a scene representing an earthquake.

LONDON, July 30th.

Of the foreigners staying at Casamicciola only those were saved who were at the theatre on Saturday night. The survivors state that they were obliged to pass Saturday night in absolute darkness, without daring to move even to assist those calling for help beneath the ruins. There is now little hope that the latter are still alive.

According to the latest estimate, 3000 persons perished on the island.

Three soldiers searching for victims were fatally injured to-day.

Subscriptions have been opened throughout Italy for the relief of the distressed.

It is stated as certain that 4000 perished on the Island of Ischia on Saturday night.

The stench from the dead bodies of human beings and animals is almost unbearable.

Several men and women were rescued from the ruins on Monday morning. Many more might have been saved if a large force of rescuers had been available earlier. Many persons who were heard groaning during the night were dead before they could be reached, and carried to places of safety.

ROME, July 30th.

The Roman newspapers appeared to-day with mourning borders. Many persons injured in Ischia will be crippled for life.

The deadfall Forno number 300 at Laccoameno, 500 at Fiume Serrara, 200. Twenty-four children perished in the Misericordia Asylum.

The King and Queen of Italy subscribed 100,000 lire, and the Pope 25,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

NAPLES, July 30th.

At midnight 2000 soldiers were digging in the ruins. They had saved 1000 lives up to midday Sunday and exhumed 24 persons on Monday.

LONDON, July 30th.

In the Commons Gladstone said that before any action was taken regarding the second Suez Canal, the House should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. The Government, he said, desired the merchants and shippers to have ample time to consider the matter. The Government do not intend an early renewal of negotiations, as it is hopeless to consider the question fairly so long as it is entangled in politics.

Dobson said the Government would consider the question of appointing a Committee on Cattle Diseases next session. It was recollecting, he said, definite reports concerning it from the American Government and from British Consuls abroad. Gladstone maintained that the late Government was aware when it bought the Suez Canal shares that De Lesseps claimed rights even more exclusive than he does now. The passage of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, he said, would greatly diminish the Government's sanguine hope of coming to an agreement on the canal question. He declared it would be useless to pronounce an opinion on the subject, which would probably have to be settled in the Courts of Egypt.

H. C. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he was confident that before many months or years the Government would succeed in making a satisfactory agreement with regard to the canal.

James Carey was killed at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, today. O'Donnell, his slayer, took passage here by the steamship *Kinsauns Castle*, which left Dartmouth on the 21st for Cape Town, where he transferred her passengers, who were destined for Port Elizabeth, Natal and other South African coast ports, to the steamship

Melrose. The report of the shooting of Carey has caused intense excitement at the West End, London, and in the House of Commons.

Later advices about the killing of James Carey show he was shot while coming off the *Melrose* at Port Elizabeth. O'Donnell, his slayer, is in custody. The Government had taken special and expensive measures to protect Carey.

It appears that O'Donnell dogged Carey from London. Both sailed on the steamer *Kinsauns Castle*.

The Daily Telegraph says the Government officials have little doubt that Carey was followed from Dublin. They believe that the Fenians had taken the most elaborate measures to prevent his escape. According to latest accounts, the murderer occurred at sea, and Carey was not killed outright, but died shortly after he was shot. O'Donnell surrendered quietly. He was placed in irons and handed over to the police when the *Melrose* arrived at Port Elizabeth.

DUBLIN, July 30th.

The news of James Carey's death caused many exhibitions of delight on the streets here.

LONDON, July 30th.

Carry was passing under the name of Power and his family were with him. He embarked at Dartmouth for Madeira. He wrote a letter to the authorities in which he described his voyage and said he had shared in a conversation in which the Invincibles and the miscreant Careys were especially denounced. He said he intended to forget that Ireland ever existed.

DUBLIN, July 30th.

A large crowd gathered to-night in front of James Carey's late residence, cheering loudly because the informer had been killed.

The authorities believe O'Donnell is a man who was implicated three years ago in the attempt to blow up the Mansion House and who escaped with Coleman to New York.

The Government selected Africa as the safest place for Carey, but it is doubtful whether he knew his destination before sailing. It was not revealed to the police who took him from Dublin to London.

LONDON, July 30th.

Although it has been officially stated that only fifty-four persons died in Old Cairo on Saturday, a correspondent says he saw eighty-eight corpses conveyed through one street. There have been altogether fifty deaths from cholera in the British army.

CAIRO, July 30th.

320 deaths from cholera here on Sunday and 443 at twenty-seven other places between Sinyet and the Mediterranean. The Government is considering the project of burning other dangerous quarters of the city like Butka, and intends to confiscate for public use all private stocks of disinfectants.

Father Patrick, acting Catholic Chaplain to the British forces stationed here, died of cholera. A mob entered some houses on Abbey street to-night and seized the beddings, furniture and other articles with which to make bonfires in celebration of the death of James Carey. Effigies of Carey were burned and mock funerals held in various Irish towns to-night. Eight enormous bonfires blazed around Carey's old residence. Also fires in other streets. Bands marched through the streets, playing National airs, followed by crowds of people cheering as they marched. A slight collision occurred between the crowd and the police.

LIVERPOOL, July 31st.

Justice Stephen, in charging the jury to-day, referred to the case of the conspirators O'Herrity, Featherston, Degas, Flannigan and Dalton and said the charge against them of conspiracy to murder would scarcely hold good unless it was proved that the prisoners intended to commit murder when they attempted to blow up the buildings.

HAVANA, July 31st.

General Prendergast, Captain-General of Cuba, has resigned, owing to ill-health. General Chinchilla, Vice-Captain-General, has also resigned. Gen. Castillo has been appointed as General Prendergast's successor.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Times says—We are able to state that official news has been received from a continental capital that a most dangerous Nihilist conspiracy has been discovered in Russia. A great number of people have been implicated and many arrests have been made.

Lenning, the German-American student arrested in Switzerland for killing a fellow-student in a duel near Wurzburg, has been released from custody, the Swiss authorities holding that his offence is not extraditable.

LONDON, July 31st.

Deaths from cholera numbered 6 at Ismailia, 1 at Cairo, 1 at Helonare and 1 at Elverdan. The deaths among the natives, exclusive of those at Cairo, numbered 429, including 17 at Rosetta.

The treaty between France and Tunis will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

NAPLES, July 31st.

The burial of the victims of the earthquake continued throughout the day. Two hundred and eighty bodies have been buried at Casamicciola, 90 at Lucca and 29 at Forio.

The latest estimates place the number of deaths at between 4000 and 5000.

As it would be impossible to recover and bury all the bodies, the General Minister of Public Works has ordered that, in view of the horrible exhalations from the decomposing remains, the uncovered corpse be left where lie and that liquid lime be poured over the ruins made by the earthquake. Casamicciola will thus be converted into a vast cemetery.

VENICE, July 31st.

The municipality has voted a large sum of money for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Ischia.

Fifteen hundred tons of chloride of lime were used at Casamicciola during the day for deodorizing purposes, but the stench in the upper part of the town is still unbearable. Water gushed violently out of the spring again to-day and was almost boiling hot. A slight shock was felt on Monday night and two guards killed. The military prevent the landing of all persons not provided with special passes.

OPOORTO, July 31st.

An earthquake was felt here to-day and caused great alarm.

LONDON, July 31st.

Latest advices from Casamicciola say that a number of English and Americans have arrived there in search of friends and relatives supposed to be victims of this calamity. An American lady reports her aunt missing and it is feared she is buried in the ruins.

One family was rescued after being 46 hours entombed. Of a Swiss family named Pascal, numbering eight, only one daughter survives. She states that she heard her father groaning several hours before she herself was rescued.

The Syndic states that a thousand are dead at Lacco, a thousand at Faro and 2500 at Casamicciola.

The damage to property is two million lire. Shock of earthquake were felt at Weisbaden.

NAPLES, July 31st.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Lava is descending from the crater in the direction of the town of Torre del Greco. The inhabitants are fleeing to places of safety.

LONDON, July 31st.

A correspondent at Cape Town says O'Donnell only took passage for Cape Town, but learning that Carey was a fellow-passenger, he continued on the journey with him on the steamer *Melrose* and shot him when that steamer was close to Algoa Bay in the presence of the informer's family. O'Donnell was tried.

He is strongly guarded, as rumors are afloat of an attempt at his rescue being made.

It is worthy of note that a rumor prevailed in Nationalist circles in London on Sunday night that James Carey had been shot. An item stating that he had been killed was tendered to the News Agency in London at midnight on Sunday, but was refused, as no authority was given for the statement. It has since been ascertained that a telegram had been received at Paris from Brindisi, which was forwarded to London on Sunday reading, "James Carey has been shot; thank God." At the steamer *Melrose* on which Carey was shot, did not reach Port Elizabeth until Monday, either this statement was based on mere surmise, or the statement which was openly made in certain Nationalist circles, to the effect that it had been prearranged to kill Carey on the last Sunday in July was true.

Unauthenticated rumors are current that O'Donnell is a relation of Joe Brady, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, hanged recently, and that the vigilantes are cognizant of the abode of Peter Brady.

A fund is being collected in London to be used in the defence of O'Donnell.

CAPETOWN, July 31st.

O'Donnell was examined before a Port Elizabeth magistrate to-day on the charge of the murder of James Carey, the informer. According to the evidence given, Carey and O'Donnell had been drinking in the second-class cabin just before the murder, and when the steamer was half way between Simon's Bay and Algoa Bay, O'Donnell suddenly shot Carey in the neck with a revolver. Carey staggered away, and O'Donnell followed and shot him twice in the back. Carey died in 20 minutes. O'Donnell

says he was a California digger. He had lost largely in a silver mine. He was unaware of Carey's identity until he saw it stated in the paper who Power was. He then determined to kill him. O'Donnell was accompanied by a young woman, whom he calls his niece. He is six feet high, has grey eyes and dark hair, is about 45 years of age and is paralytic. In one hand. The supposed infernal machine which he brought with him is merely an ordinary galvanic battery.

Mrs. Carey deposed at the examination that she knew O'Donnell well. He replied, "Did you shoot my husband?" and he replied, "Yes; I was sent to do it." Carey's identity was suspected by the steward and another of the crew of the steamer *Kinsauns Castle*, who noted his likeness, although shaven, to the portraits of the informer, and the number and names of his children. Carey's demeanor on board the steamer was impudent. He lived very

lavishly, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [676]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

THE 33 L. I. I. American Ship

"ROBERT DIXON"

Young Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [676]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

Young Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO., Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

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14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

DEATH.

At Bangkok, on the 17th inst., Captain PETER MICHELSEN, of the German 3-m. schooner "Emma."

thorofares impossible, and filling the burning atmosphere with "ancient and fish-like smells" which could scarcely fail to spread disease. And amidst other follies the energetic Sanitary Board must needs interfere with the buckets of the night soil coolies. No discretion was used whatever with this useful class, who are not, it is remembered, in government employ or under direct supervision, but are simply common coolies, plying their avocations for hire in accordance with the law. The sapient Secretary of the Sanitary Board—a gentleman who has only been a dog-watch in Hongkong and who can know next to nothing of our manners, customs and requirements—promulgates an order that the night soil coolies must at once adopt a certain style of bucket, an article we have no doubt, which reflects infinite credit on the inventive genius of the Sanitary Board and its ubiquitous Secretary. The Chinese coolies it appears either did not understand the new order of the sanitary Medes and Persians, could not see the necessity of the proposed alteration, or were minus the means to procure the identical bucket prescribed by proclamation. And as a result some sixty of these hard-working "early birds" were haled before the magistrate at the police court to answer for their misdeeds. The Magistrate's jurisdiction over men who were not under Government supervision, and who had committed no offence against the ordinances of the Colony, is perhaps open to question; however, the coolies solved the difficulty so far as they were personally concerned, by refusing to purchase the Sanitary Board's buckets, and by striking work. And so for a childish "fad" of thick-headed officialdom, the community of Hongkong have been compelled to live in the height of the summer season, amidst a three days and nights accumulation of household filth. It is simply disgraceful to our boasted civilisation. Why, even supposing that these buckets were considered a necessity, surely common sense ought to have dictated that the so-called improvement should be introduced gradually. The change desired was certainly not called for imperatively, it was not a matter of life and death—yea! the Sanitary Board must needs rush like a mad bull at a gate and try coercive measures. And they have now to face the results of their incomprehensible indiscretion.

Another grievance of the night-soil coolies may be briefly dealt with. A new contractor will come into possession (of what?) shortly, and placards have been posted throughout the Chinese quarters of the city, intimating that on and after a certain date all night-soil coolies will be compelled to pay a tax to be allowed to pursue their avocations. This is simply an iniquitous attempt to "squeeze," for which we hold the Government solely responsible. The night-soil coolies receive about fifty cents per month from foreigners and a few cash from Chinese for taking away the night soil, so that their earnings cannot be large, and are certainly dearly won. To allow any grasping contractor or unscrupulous monopolist to tax the scanty earnings of these hard working people would be a standing disgrace to the Government. It is said that Chinese contractors generally have to hand over such large "cumshaw" to greedy cormorants in the Government service, that they are compelled to "squeeze" their own countrymen in order to make both ends meet. Governor Bowes should see to this.

Dealing with local sanitary measures, in the Legislative Council on May 26th Sir GEORGE BOWEN said:—

"With regard to the measures to which your attention will be directed this day, the most important is, of course, the 'Order and Health Amendment Ordinance,' of which the main object is to empower the Government to undertake those strong and complete measures of sanitation for the immediate benefit of the public health," which Mr. Chadwick has declared in his report to be of primary and urgent necessity, if we would not wait for that necessarily to be demonstrated by the irresistible logic of a severe epidemic." It was an equally wise and witty saying of the late Lord Beaconsfield, when Prime Minister of England, to the effect that a well-known text of Holy Scripture must have been mistranslated, and that, instead of *Vanitas vanitatis, omnia vanitas*, it should be *Sanitas sanitatis, omnia sanitatis*; that is, that the health of the people should be a primary object of public care. This question of sanitary reform is indeed grave and weighty, for you will recollect that it brings with it many consequences, intellectual and moral, as well as physical. It embraces almost everything that has to do with the daily life and dwellings of the people; it embraces almost everything that tends to give us and our families sound minds in sound bodies—the *mens sana in corpore sano* of the Roman poet."

We would merely ask His Excellency three questions with reference to the above. Has he seen the sanitary doctrines he so glibly preached about, practically, efficiently and judiciously carried out? If so, why has the night-soil not been removed from our houses for the past three nights? If not, who is responsible? So far as we can see, the Government has only one way out of its present difficulty, and that is by going in for night-soil scavenging on its own account.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cholera in Egypt will cause tourists to avoid the Nile this season.

THE French corvette *Volga*, Capt. Fournier, left Amoy for Shanghai on the 28th inst.

It is stated that piers are to be erected at the mouth of the harbor of Sunderland, to cost £300,000.

A GERMAN paper, in translating Yankee Dodo, says: "The word doodle signifies a lazy scoundrel; a bummer."

We shall have something to say concerning Mr. J. Dyer Ball's "Cantonese Made Easy" after a careful perusal of the work.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zetland, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

THE American barque *Sarah S. Ridgway*, which has been the cause of considerable excitement in Bangkok, lately left that port for Hongkong on the 25th inst.

MRS. LANGTRY says she is going to write a book on her impressions of the United States. The Lily has evidently a great opinion of her own abilities and importance.

ITALY is said to be swarming with nobility,

whose principal business it is to marry American and English heiresses. The nobles of Italy are, as a rule, poor as church mice.

We learn that the wreck of the U.S.S. *Ashuelot*, now lying at the Lammocks, was sold yesterday to Captain S. Ashton, of the steamer *Douglas*, for the sum of three hundred dollars.

THE German barque *Chandernagor* goes over to the Kowloon Dock this afternoon, and the British steamer *Phra Chula Chom Kao* is booked for the same dock on Monday.

THERE are over sixty-five thousand lawyers in the United States, and the *Drummer* is not nearly so much surprised that truth should be crushed to earth as that it should rise again.

We read that Lord Salisbury, who has had several important farms near London thrown on his hands, now works them himself, going twice a week to personally superintend all the details of cultivation.

A CINCINNATI newspaper is responsible for the statement that a scheme is about perfected for a transcontinental Vanderbilt railway. A road is to be built from St. Louis to San Francisco, with branches to Texas and the Indian Territory.

AN English auctioneer who was selling out an undertaking recommended the sale to his friends and the public "as the most unique opportunity of its kind that has ever occurred in the town of securing their own coffins, and thus saving expense to their families."

THE finances of Paris are not satisfactory. The budget for 1883 amounts to 28,500,000 francs. The only reserve fund to be fallen back upon does not exceed 7,000,000 francs. The revenue for the first half of the present year was 28,000,000 francs below the estimate of the budget.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is evidently a strong partisan of the "Black Flag," writes to us that in the recent affairs at Hanoi the French were pursued right up to the walls of the citadel by the triumphant Chinese marauders, who could without difficulty have taken the city if they had desired to do so. Our correspondent's anticipations must have signally triumphed over his.

A LONDON telegram in one of the American papers dated the 30th ulto, in dealing with the Franco-Annamite question states that "Admiral Meyer with three vessels will shortly proceed to Canton, where he will make a demonstration." A month has elapsed since then, but the demonstration against Canton has not yet taken place. The same telegram remarks that a severe military censorship is maintained at Hanoi. It is not mentioned, however, whether this "military censorship" is maintained by the French, to greedy cormorants in the Government service, that they are compelled to "squeeze" their own countrymen in order to make both ends meet. Governor Bowes should see to this.

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A DRAFT of the treaty arranged at Hainan the other day between M. Hamard, the French *Commissaire-Général*, and the Emperor of Annam has been received by Admiral Meyer. The following are the principal stipulations agreed to:—

(1.) Formal cession of Tonquin to France.

(2.) The establishment of a French Protectorate over the whole of Annam.

(3.) The cession of Twenty-first province of Annam to French Cochin-China.

(4.) The French to have the entire management of and control over the Customs throughout the entire coast of Annam.

There can be very little doubt, in the minds of those acquainted with Chinese politics that this so-called cession of Tonquin to France must inevitably lead to war between France and China. Open hostilities may be delayed for some time, but matters have now arrived at such a pass that war between the two nations is certain.

In the wages of sin is death, some old sinners we know of in this charming isle are a very long time in drawing their salaries.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a little book entitled "Equine Delites," the author of which is Mr. F. Warrington Eastlake, a keen student of ancient lore, well known in this colony.

THE new British Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts consists of Sir William Baillie Brett, Baron Carlingford, the Marquis of Lothian, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Bishop of Limerick, Ardsford and Aghadoe; Baron Talbot-de Malahide, Baron Houghton, Baron Acton, Sir George Webb Dasey, and William Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Records. John Romilly, barrister at law, is Secretary to the Commission.

THE extraordinary number of acquittals of persons committed for trial in Portugal is stated by the compiler of the official statistics to "threaten the whole social system with grave dangers." The number has slightly diminished, but it still amounts to nearly 35 per cent, as against 20 per cent, 24 per cent, and 26 per cent in the neighbouring countries of France, Italy, and Spain respectively. Among the principal reasons of the difference are said to be the excessive severity with which the law punishes certain crimes and the leniency of juries.

THE criminal statistics of the army at home for the year 1882 show that upon an average strength of some 90,000 non-commissioned officers and men, representing about one-half of the army, there were 8,319 courts-martial held and 131,434 minor punishments. The number of fines for drunkenness—for the most part included among the minor punishments—was 18,400. The total number of offences dealt with by the 8,319 courts-martial was 11,927. There were two cases of mutiny, 1,108 of desertion, 1,639 of absence without leave, and 1,873 of making away with necessities.

AN impudent youth had been amusing himself by exhibiting the following lines to some of the ladies at Saratoga:—

Men soon kiss among themselves,
And so we would kiss a brother;
But women want to kiss as bad,
They kiss and kiss each other.

Whereupon a young lady at once pencilled this reply on the back of an envelope, and left it for the fool's instruction:—

Men do not kiss among themselves,
And it's well that they refuse;
The blue does would wes them so
They would never kiss as bad.
As soon as we get to the top of the hill
We applied this caustic lotion.
We have to kiss among ourselves
As a counteracting potion.

A CURIOUS experiment has recently been tried, with wreath and votive offerings taken from the tomb of an Egyptian King, where they had been drying for 3,500 years. Under judicious manipulation in hot water the dry cells swelled into their original plumpness, and the leaves, attached to cardboard and treated like recent specimens, were sent to Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew and exhibited at a late soirée of the Royal Society. Not only were the forms of the leaves so far restored that they could be botanically identified, but the intricate venation of the flower petals could be plainly traced, the coloring of lilies, larkspur and other flowers was displayed, and even the distinctive orders of some specimens were preserved. In general, these old leaves and grasses were the same as of similar species to-day.

Or the war in the Soudan some information is given by a correspondent of the *Daily News*:—"The latest authentic news is that the Mahdi is still at Il Obied, or Lobied as it is called by way of abbreviation, and at the head of a large number of the tribes, probably 4,000 or 5,000. It is said also that the black soldiers who were taken prisoners have accepted service under him and receive regular pay, double that formerly paid them by the Egyptian Government at doubtful periods. Of course these men are armed with their Remingtons. The Mahdi is in possession of considerable wealth, the greater part of this he has sent to Ghebel Gidde, four days by caravan (that is the distance is computed in these latitudes) about eighty miles. This place, which is in the mountains, has long been, as it were, his county residence, and is called Coris Mahomet Achmet—the country seat of Mahomet Achmet. It is a wise precaution on his part, for he can never be sure of the moment when one of his chiefs may betray him." Of the Mahdi the correspondent writes thus:—"He has always been extremely courteous to Christians, and tries to persuade them that he is the precursor of Jesus Christ. He tells them, too, that he is bound personally to present them to Him at His coming, who will, he says, obligingly come to Obed for the purpose. On this occasion the Christians themselves and Jesus Christ Himself will become Mussulmen. But the fact is, he dares not give these poor people their liberty for fear that his Mussulman followers would lose faith in him."

A LONDON telegram in one of the American papers dated the 30th ulto, in dealing with the Franco-Annamite question states that "Admiral Meyer with three vessels will shortly proceed to Canton, where he will make a demonstration." A month has elapsed since then, but the demonstration against Canton has not yet taken place. The same telegram remarks that a severe military censorship is maintained at Hanoi. It is not mentioned, however, whether this "military censorship" is maintained by the French, to greedy cormorants in the Government service, that they are compelled to "squeeze" their own countrymen in order to make both ends meet. Governor Bowes should see to this.

Dealing with local sanitary measures, in the Legislative Council on May 26th Sir GEORGE BOWEN said:—

"With regard to the measures to which your attention will be directed this day, the most important is, of course, the 'Order and Health Amendment Ordinance,' of which the main object is to empower the Government to undertake those strong and complete measures of sanitation for the immediate benefit of the public health," which Mr. Chadwick has declared in his report to be of primary and urgent necessity, if we would not wait for that necessarily to be demonstrated by the irresistible logic of a severe epidemic." It was an equally wise and witty saying of the late Lord Beaconsfield, when Prime Minister of England, to the effect that a well-known text of Holy Scripture must have been mistranslated, and that, instead of *Vanitas vanitatis, omnia vanitas*, it should be *Sanitas sanitatis, omnia sanitatis*; that is, that the health of the people should be a primary object of public care. This question of sanitary reform is indeed grave and weighty, for you will recollect that it brings with it many consequences, intellectual and moral, as well as physical. It embraces almost everything that has to do with the daily life and dwellings of the people; it embraces almost everything that tends to give us and our families sound minds in sound bodies—the *mens sana in corpore sano* of the Roman poet."

A DRAFT of the treaty arranged at Hainan the other day between M. Hamard, the French *Commissaire-Général*, and the Emperor of Annam has been received by Admiral Meyer. The following are the principal stipulations agreed to:—

(1.) Formal cession of Tonquin to France.

(2.) The establishment of a French Protectorate over the whole of Annam.

(3.) The cession of Twenty-first province of Annam to French Cochin-China.

(4.) The French to have the entire management of and control over the Customs throughout the entire coast of Annam.

There can be very little doubt, in the minds of those acquainted with Chinese politics that this so-called cession of Tonquin to France must inevitably lead to war between France and China. Open hostilities may be delayed for some time, but matters have now arrived at such a pass that war between the two nations is certain.

We would merely ask His Excellency three questions with reference to the above. Has he seen the sanitary doctrines he so glibly preached about, practically, efficiently and judiciously carried out? If so, why has the night-soil not been removed from our houses for the past three nights? If not, who is responsible? So far as we can see, the Government has only one way out of its present difficulty, and that is by going in for night-soil scavenging on its own account.

"WHAT troubles you, Carbon?" asked Foggy, as he entered the office of the coal-dealer, who was bending over his books with corrugated brow.

"I've been trying three hours to make those books balance," replied Carbon, "and I'm about ready to give it up in despair!" "Oh, that's nothing," said Foggy; "I've tried over and again to make one of your tons of coal balance on my scale, but never could do it. What's a few books to a ton of coal?"

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AQUATIC SPORTS, 1883.

UMPIRES:—Mr. W. Hynes, Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, Lieut. B. Holme, "The Buffs." STARTER:—Mr. R. K. Leigh.

SECOND DAY.

These sports were brought to a conclusion yesterday, winding up the season in a most satisfactory manner. When the sports commenced the bath house was rather sparsely attended, but by half-past five quite a crowd of enthusiastic onlookers had assembled. The weather was pleasant and cool for the spectators, and the entries being more varied and numerous than on the opening day a most enjoyable afternoon's sport was provided. Proceedings commenced with the "swim under water," which caused considerable amusement, some of the swimmers taking a most erratic course.

W. Wilson, the winner, came along as straight as a dart, and traversed the entire length of the bath, none of the others being within hailing distance of him. Capt. Barclay, R. Goodlad, and H. H. Read made a close run for second place, which was eventually gained by Read. In the two lengths handicap, Wilson was far too much to give, the former the slightest chance of winning. In the plunging contest seven competitors came to the post, when Captain Barclay scored his fourth win with a plunge of 5 ft. 6 in. S. Barré was second with 5 ft. 8 in. and W. Wilson third with 5 ft. 2 inches. As the rules do not allow of any competitor taking more than three prizes, Captain Barclay retired in favor of Barré, Wilson taking the second prize. The two lengths race in clothes, handicap, brought out four competitors, Cornish, scratch, winning easily from Machado, who was second, S. Cope and S. Fraser-Smith not persevering when they found their "ducks" getting rather heavy. In the running header contest Grimble and D'Aeth made such a close thing of it that an extra dive was made by each, when the first name was awarded the palm. The "Calypthoplains" was, undoubtedly, the event of the afternoon, and created hours of laughter. S. Cope, mounted on "moke" of the Buggins type, was most amusing, and was deservedly awarded first place, F. Grimble being placed second, although we saw little if any difference in the others. The eleven costumes worn ranged pretty well from the Adam of Eden to the tomb of an Egyptian King, where they had been drying for 3,500 years. Under judicious manipulation in hot water the dry cells swelled into their original plumpness, and the leaves, attached to cardboard and treated like recent specimens, were sent to Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew and exhibited at a late soirée of the Royal Society. Not only were the forms of the leaves so far restored that they could be botanically identified, but the intricate venation of the flower petals could be plainly traced, the coloring of lilies, larkspur and other flowers was displayed, and even the distinctive orders of some specimens were preserved. In general, these old leaves and grasses were the same as of similar species to-day.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 498.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

JUST TO HAND.

CHUB'S PAPER AND CASH BOXES.
SAFES, LOCKS & DESPATCH BOXES.
NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

FOOD WARMERS.
TODDY KETTLES.

NEW TOBACCO.

GOLDEN CLOUD.

BIRDSEYE.

SMOKING MIXTURE.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
IN SMALL DREDGERS.

INDIA RUBBER SEA BOOTS.
NEW BOOKS.

THE LATEST MUSIC.

LANE, CRUFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [540]

INSURANCES.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.37.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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LO YEK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD-OFFICE: 8 & 9, PRAYA-WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUFEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

VANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 400,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 350,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... Tls. 318,235.55

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st..... Tls. 668,335.55
March, 1883. [555]

DIRECTORS.

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C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. M. MURDOCK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. G. H. WHITAKER, Esq.

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Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [533]

MR. MOORE's beads to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivaled by any preparation
ever produced for promoting the growth
to the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root, the natives of the Philippine
Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found half
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 3 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The projected offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that, by its restorative properties
it will without fail arrest receding
hair. It completely eradicates scur, dandruff,
and cures all disease of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & CO.
VARIETY STORE.

Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [565]

Amusements.

THETHEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
will return to Hongkong early in October,
and give a Series of 12 Subscription Performances,
selected from the following Repertoire—

Iolanthe Trial by Jury.
Patience Pirates of Penzance.
H.M.S. "Pinafore" Crimson Scarf.
Madame Favart Grand Duchess.
La Mascotte Hobbes (Burlesque).
The Contrabandist Round the Clock.
Queen's Evidence (Comedy). Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Phoenix; or, Arisen from the Ashes. Arah na Pogue.
Fritz, Our Cousin German. Our Boys.
Pink Dominoes Chilperic.

Subscription Performances will take place 3
times a week, and on these evenings no Piece
will be repeated.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
1 Nights—Dress Circle or Stalls—Single
Ticket \$20.00.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH'S.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [534]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [605]

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us
No. 1, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

"QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL
SHIPMING COMPANY.

"BISNELL VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished.
Apply to

DAVID SASSEON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [577]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.
Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A.

Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, containing
4 Rooms and Large Centre Room, Servants'
Rooms and Outhouses, Gardens and Tennis
Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the
Pier.

For Particulars, apply to
STEPHEN & HOLMES,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [626]

TO LET.

ON PADDAR'S HILL
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS,
COOL AND AIRY.

For Particulars, apply to

Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTER..... \$22 per Case.
PINTS..... \$22 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [582]

FOR SALE.

ALL THE BEST NOVELS OF ALL THE BEST WRITERS.

COMPLETE LISTS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [560]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

(TO)

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED,

VIZ—

BEETON'S Handbook of Needlework.
Ready Reckoner.

All about Gardening.

English Woman's Cookery Book.

Pouchet's The Universe.

Tissandier's Scientific Recreations.

Mitford's Tales of Old Japan.

Bagehot's Economical Studies.

Figuier's The Human Race.

Perry's Practical Mechanics.

Shore's Some Difficulties of Belief.

Creswell's Handrailings and Staircases.

Dresser's Principle of Decorative Designs.

Elliott's Animal Drawings.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1883. [128]

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

(TO)

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY a SAMPLE SUITE of BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.

Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or WALNUT at less than Home Prices.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.

We are also Shewing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS.

A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS in every size always on hand.

IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Excelsior Patent Chain SPRING MATTRESS in every size (the Best Spring Mattress extant).

New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 3½, 4, 4½, 5 yards long.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

SAYLE & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

5000 NUMBERS OF THE SEA SIDE AND FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARIES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

JOHN INGLESTON J. H. SHORTHOUSE.

Vice-Vera F. ANSTET.

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All Sorts